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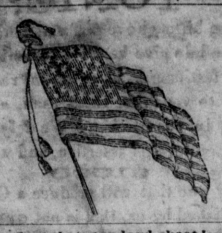
By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG AND ALTOONA, PA., SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1864. Established 1846.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

Terrible Tragedy in Chili.

Two Thousand Persons Burned—Full Details.

The telegraph yesterday gave a brief notice of a terrible catastrophe at Santiago de Chili, in South America. From very full accounts published in the New York papers of Monday, we make the following extracts: One of those awful visitations which, from time to time, afflict nations with eternal mourning, took place on Tuesday, December 8th; at the festival of the Immaculate Conception, in what was the church of the Jesuits in the capital. A magnificent temple reduced to ashes, hundreds of dear lives sacrificed, the whole city weeping its lost ones—such is the picture Santiago offers since the fatal night of Decembr 8—the anniversary of another mortal catastrophe—the battle of Longomila. On the commemoration of the Immaculate Conception, the last of the festivites of the Month of Mary, the most popular and frequently of all our solemnities, thousands of fair devotees thronged to the last performance which was to eclipse all that had preceeded. At six in the evening the spacious steps and part of the open space before the church swarmed with ladies in veils, frantically struggling to enter a temple where not one more could be made room for.

A few minutes before seven, and when the religious performance was about to commence, they were still lighting the gas lights in the chancel when the portable gas in the half-moon of the canvas and wood, that formed the pedestal of a collossal image of the Virgin Mary, began to burn one of the extremities of that apparatus. Some one rushed upon the rising flame, and succeeded in smothering it but, by a fatal rebound, the gas, compressed by the effort, burst out with redoubled vigor at the other extremity of the false half-moon. Immediately a fierce flame rushed up. The persons who thronged the chancel flew toward the sacristy, crying "*water! water!*" whilst the woman who filled the nave arose in tumultuous confusion, screaming for help.

The fire spread with wonderful rapidity to the reredos of wood and hangings, and thence, attracted by the current of air that always circulates between upper boarding and the roof, rolled through the church. In a few moments the ceiling was a cloud of fire. In the meantime, the men had succeeded in escaping, for in this church the sexes were seperated by an iron grating, and the women had fled as far as the middle of the churh, in the midst of the most fearful confusion. But the headlong hurry, the fainting, the obstruction of the bellshaped dresses and the frantic eagerness to gain the street, formed an impenetrable barrier before the two doors, which alone, by a culpable imprudence, gave access to the free air towards the open place in front, and the small court of the west side of the Church. That obstacle was the barrier of death!

And now what appeared most horrible was that, seeing the salvation of lives within reach of our arms, it was impossible to save even one of the victims piled up, one upon another, on the very threshold. Hardly had the noble men who had devoted themselves to save some lives, at the peril of their own, seized by the arms or the clothes a prostrate form, than the other women, wild with terror and the nearness of the fire, clutched the victim about to be saved, and in some cases dragged those who came to help them into that fiery vortex! It was almost impossible to rescue even one from that heap of despairing wretches and undo that ghastly knot. But the fire accomplished that which baffled man; and the passage into the consumed church was not cleared until that impenetrable phalanx of precious, beautiful life was a handful of cinders. The catastrophe is horrible—most cruel. At midnight we visited the smoking ruins of the fatal temple, so soon a silent charnel-house, and, by the light of the lantern, every step showed to gaze fearful groups of carbonized corpses that preserved still the supplication or dispairing attitude of their frightful martyrdom.

In one of the largest and most cultivated capitals of South America two thousand of its lovliest women are burned to death, and that in presence of their fathers, husbands, brothers, powerless to save them. Do you require statistics? Let me give you but a single one: that will suffice. *One hundred and fifty cart-loads of unrecognized corpses were, on the 9th and 10th, carried to the cemetery.* The beauty and the wealt and the proud panish aristocracy all had their representatives in that awful cortege.

EXTRACT FROM ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The 8th of December was a great triumph for the clergey of the Church of the Jesuits in Santiago. An enthusastic audience filled every nook. *There were hardly any men there; but three thousand woman, comprising the flower of the beauty and fashion of the capital* were at the feet of the ecclesiastics, very many against the will of fathers and husbands; but that of course, only showed forth the power and might of the gospel. Never had such pyrotechny been seen before; twenty thousand lights, mostly camphene, in long festoons of colered globes, blazed the church into a hall of fire. But the performance had not yet begun when the crescent of fire at the foot of the gigantic image of the Virgin over the high alter overflowed, and, climbing up the musler draperies and pasteboard devices to tin wooden roof, roiled a torrent of flame.

The suddenness of the fire was awful.—The dense mass of women, frightened out of their senses, numbers fainting and all entangled by their long swelling dresses, rushed, as those who knew that death was at their heels, to the one door, which soon became choked up. Fire was everywhere. Streaming along the wooden ceiling, it flung the camphene lamps, hung in rows there among the struggling women. In a moment the gorgeous church was a sea of flame, Michael Angelo's fearful picture of hell was there, but exceeded. Help was all but impossible; a Hercules might have strained his strength in vain to pull one from the seried mass of frenzied wretches, who, piled one above another, as they climbed over to reach the air, wildly fastened the grip of death upon any one escaping in order that they might be dragged out with them.

Those who longed to save them were doomed to bear the most harrowing sight that ever seared human eyeballs—to see mothers, sisters, tender and timid women, dying that dreadful death, that appalled the stoutest heart of man, within one yard of salvation, within one yard of men who would have given their lives over and over again for them. It was maddening—the screaming and wringing of hands for help as the remorseless flames came on; and then, while some already dead with fright were burned in ghastly indifference, others in their horrible agony—some in prayer—were tearing their hair and battering their faces. Women, seized in the embraces of the flames, were seen to undergo a transformation as though by an optical delusion; first dazzlingly bright, then horrible lean and shrunk up, then black stature rigidly fixed in a writhing attitude.

The fire imprisoned by the immense thickness of the walls, had devoured everything combustible by ten o'clock; and then, defying the sickening stench, people came to look for their lost ones.—Oh, what a sight the fair, placid moon looked down upon! Closely packed crowds of calcined, disorted forms, wearing the fearful expression of the last pang, whose smile was once a heaven; the ghastly phalanx of black statues, twisted in every variety of agony, stretching out their arms as if imploring mercy; and then, of the heap that had choked up the door, multitudes with their lower parts entirely untouched, and some all a shapeless mass, but with an arm or foot unscathed. The silence, after those piercing screams were hushed in death, was horrible. It was the silence of the grave, unbroken but by the bitter wail or fainting cry—*over two thousand souls* had passed through that ordeal of fire to the judgment seat of God.

TRIBUTE TO THE U. S. MINISTER.

Heroic acts of sublime daring have not been wanting. Enduring gratitude has been excited in every Christian heart by the gallant efforts of Mr. Nelson, the Minister of the United States, his countryman Mr. Meiggs and several other foreigners. There were generous men who defied the fury of the flames to save lives, and some of these died martyrs to their noble hearts. An Englishmen or an American, it is unknown which, was seen to rush through the flames, to seize in his powerful arms a lady, stride with her a little way, and then, with his hair in a blaze, and choked with smoke, fall back into the volcano never to rise again. A young lady named Ovello, having vain implored some bystanders to save her mother, rushed in, and shortly afterwards miraculously issued forth with her parent in her arms, saved. A young lady of the name of Solar, just before the smoke suffocated her, had the presence of mind to tie her handkerchief around her leg, so that her body might be recognized.

The following gives an idea of the class of persons that perished by the deplorable accident:—"Although many heroic men performed prodigies of darling and strength in tearing some from the death grasp of the phalanx of bodies that choked the door, in some cases literally tearing off their arms without being able to extricate them, the number of saved by this means falls short of fifty. More than five hundred persons of our highest society have perished, the greater part young girls of fifteen to twenty years of age. One mother has perished with her five daughters. Two thirds of the victims were servants, and there are many houses in which not one has escaped. Several houses have been noted by the police as empty because all their inhabitants have perished."

Further Particulars.

The Providence Journal publishes a letter received by Mr. W. A. Pearce, of Providence, from his father, resident in Santiago, Chili, who witnessed the recent appaling catastrophe by which more than two thousand human beings were burnt to death. It appears that the failure to rescue the unfortunate victims was owing to the idiotic police system of the Chilians. The writer says:

"I hear you asking, why were those sufferers not rescued? Yes, why were they not rescued? My heart sickens within me at the question. Those determined, stupid ignoramuses of policemen! Fifty foreigners, had they been allowed to work, and to work in their own way, could and would have rescued nearly or quite the whole mass. But no, as is always the case here on an alarm of fire, the police place a sentry on every avenue leading to the fire.—They have, as you know, no fire engines except some two or three old Gordon pumps.

"I fought my way past the police one entire square, by wresting guns and sabres from their hands, knocking them out of way and being knocked in return, until I was overpowered by numbers and compelled to retreat, and all within hearing of the most heart-rending lamentations that ever sounded on human ears. And nearly every foreigner fared similar to myself—was kept back. Mr. Demilow, of the gas works, received a bayonet wound at the fire while in the act of rescuing a young lady whom he recognized, a Miss Larren. He had fought his way, in company with one of the workmen at the gas works, to the church, and battered down a side or private door, and saw Miss Larren; she at the same time recognized him, and called on him to save her.

"He could not enter in consequence of a sheet of flame between them. He reached his cane to her, which she grasped with both hands, when he and his friend attempted to drag her through the flames; but she was so surrounded and hemmed in with the dead and dying, that her strength was not sufficient. They abandoned this method and went in pursuit of some other means to rescue her, and returned again—and on presenting themselves with the means of saving her at the door, the police ordered them back, and not heeding the order, he (Demilow) was bayoneted. His friends wrested the gun from the policeman, knocked him senseless to the ground, and made a second attempt to save the poor girl. But the time lost in dispute with the police was a life lost with her.—This is only one of many similar scenes.

"Your brother Charles battered a door down on Calic Bandera or Flag street, entered and found in a small ante-room some thirty females, and all living, like so many statues, perfectly unconscious. He was compelled to take many of them in his arms and carry them into the street and saved them all. Mr. Meiggs and H. Keith fought their way through the police and reached the church at a late hour, and when the tower was falling all about them succeeded in saving several. Mr. Meiggs saw a woman still alive under a crowd of others then dead. She recognized him and called to him, saying, "for God's sake, save me!" He rushed through the fire to her and pushed several of the dead from her, then attempted to lift her out from among the dead, but they were so firmly wedged in about her and on her, he had to abandon that. He then procured a lasso, fastened that about her waist, and the united strength of eight men could not extricate her from her companions, and they had to leave her amid such cries for help as no Christian heart could endure, neither can language describe.

"The police had full charge of the front of the church, and in such force that the foreigners could do nothing there. The police rescued but few. Axes and crowbars were not to be had until a late hour. A single instance will suffice to show the stupidity of the police. An officer of the police set some half dozen of his men to hew or batter down one of those large front doors with their old broadswords. The doors are made of two inch hard wood, double thickness, and riveted through and through with iron rivets. You can judge the effect their old cutlasses made on the doors better than I can describe it.

"The scene at the church the following day was the most revolting, heart-distressing, that ever was witnessed since the world was created. There were the poor dead in all stages of consumption, the greater portion of them naked. But few could be recognized by their surviving friends. The police ordered on the peons, or laborers to remove the dead.

"These demons—worse than devils damned—commenced their work with as much hilarity as you ever saw school children enter on some pleasure excursion.—The dead were pulled about and pulled apart as one would pull apart tangled brushwood. You could see two or more peones pulling on a limb of some one buried under the others, until the limb was pulled from the body. Then they would have a peon howl of exultation, and commence at another. The dead were actually separated with crowbars and picks.—Limbs, heads and fragments were shoveled into carts with no more feeling than Irish laborers would have in shoveling gravel into a railway car.

Hundreds of bodies but partially burned, entirely naked, were tumbled into open carts and packed up in the cemetery in one promiscuous heap, without even the covering of a bundle of straw or a bulrush, and hundreds of those heartless wretches commenting and joking on the scene, and all under the supervision of the police. I have seen, within the past ten years here among these people, many things that were to me very unpleasant. But this is so horrifying to the soul that I cannot find language to express my disgust of them.

"Twenty-two hundred bodies have been counted out from the ruins, and it is supposed many were burned entirely up. The prevailing opinion is the number of lives lost will reach twenty-five hundred. The count and names collected to date amount to some fifteen hundred. Many families have lost the entire female members—six, seven, eight and nine from one family.—All those that could not be recognized by their surviving friends are now buried in one grave or hole. A place twenty-five yards square was excavated, into this they were laid, or tumbled and shoveled.

"This accident has given the Catholic religion here the most severe blow that the church has ever experienced. The men express themselves openly and publicly against the clergy having such complete dominion over the females.

"The city authorities have had their hands full the past week in keeping down mob violence, as the masses are determined that the church shall not again be rebuilt.

"The Government have stepped in and ordered the ruins to be taken down and carted off, and will purchase the ground and erect a monument to the memory of the dead. The place is to be enclosed with a substantial iron fence, and the remainder of the ground laid out in a flower garden."

The Necessity of Prayer.

God has so made man, and so established his government, that prayer, like every other exercise of the soul, has its own peculiar blessings, which can come through no other means. We have all need, yea, more I fear, than we appreciate, have we need of a constant sense of the presence of our Heavenly Father—of deep and heartfelt submission to His will—of satisfaction with his government—of reconciliation to the allotments of His Providence—of a forgiving spirit, and a sense of sins forgiven—of increasing and ever growing desires for the good of others—of reliance upon God for strength, in the hour of temptation, of hope, for deliverance from all evil—and of cheerful reliance upon that sleepless care of God, that from day to day, supplies our every want. And these blessings, so riph, and valuable, come upon the soul, *only* theough the prayer of faith. How soon does a little child forget his father, if he never sees him or speaks to him! So soon, does the man forget God, and his duty to him, who neglects to commune with him in prayer.

Well, then, might the Saviour teach his disciples to pray, and well might the Apostle exhort us to "pray without ceasing."

MAN'S IMMORTALITY.—One of the sweetest sonnets of the soul is that of immortality. This discordant tune of pain and fear, of griefs and groans, and heavy cares, is not able to drown it. It is heard in clear, full notes, high and deep toned, above the clamors of passion. It raises from evry key of the soul, sounding a complete volume throughout the inner temple, with strains like these: "Soul, thou art born for eternity! Thou liveth forever. Man, thou shalt never die!—thou art blooming now for immortality." Death is but the breaking of this mortal shell by the struggle of the soul for the life of incorruption. The soul if washed in blood divine, escaping from its mortal wreck and the woful shades of sin, will as naturally fly to God for heaven as the freed bird to her mountain. To make arrangements on which to rest faith in the soul's immortality is uncalled for when such faith has for its basis a persuasion in every soul, a conscious existence of knowledge, feeling, thinking, remembering, choosing and loving, and that too without interruption either from matter or death.

☞The birth-day of Tom Paine, which occured on the 31st of January, was celebrated in New York city by a ball and supper. An Exchange, in noticing the event, says:

"There is in New york a lady who was a little girl when Paine died. It was owing to her father that he died not the death of a dog.—Drunken, filthy, forsaken, blasphemous, he cried in vain for help from his friends. But the hand of a Christian lifted the cup to his feverish lips, and staid by him while he alternately cursed the name of Jesus, and call out, "My God, why hast thou forsaken me?" Little did the giddy throng, who went to keep alive his memory, and who drank toaste to his honor, know of the agony of that death-bed where the fires of the second death had begun to torture, and the worm that never dies had hastened to his repast."

DEPENDENCE ON GOD.—It is no little matter to be a Christian. Nothing, not the union of all earthly power, and human advantages, can make or keep you one. It requires the energies of a omnipotent strength, the strength of him who called light out of darkness, and brought water from the flinny rock. Fear, therefore, continually for yourself; but look to God, and fear nothing.—From the first moment of his pilgrimage to the last, the Christian has *one* point of ssfety, and its name is "constant dependence."—*M. J. Jewsbury.*

THE CLOCK OF LIFE.—The Bible describes the years man to be threescore and ten, or fourscore years. Now, life is very uncertain, and we may not live a single day longer; but if we divide the fourscore years of an old man's life into twelve parts, like the dial of the clock, it will allow almost seven years for every figure. When a boy is seven years old then it is one o'clock of his life; when he arrives at fourteen years, it will be two o'clock of his life; and when he arrives at twenty one years, it will be three o'clock, should it please, God thus to spare his life. In this manner we may always know the time of our life

RAW HIDE.—How few persons know the value of raw hide! It seems almost strange to see them sell all their "deacon" skins for the small sum of about thirty or forty cents. Take a strip of well tanned raw hide an inch wide, and a horse can hardly break it by pulling back—two of them he cannot break any way. Cut into narrow strips and shave the hair off with a sharp knife, to use for bag strings; the strings will outlast two sets of bags. Farmers know how perplexing it is to lend bags and have them returned minus strings. It will outlast hoop iron (common) in any shape, and is stronger. It is good to wrap around a broken thill—better than iron. Two sets of raw hide halters will last a man's lifetime—if he don't live too long. In some places the Spaniards use raw hide log chains to work their cattle with, cut into narrow strips and twisted together, hawser fashion. It can be tannned so that it will be soft and pliable like harness leather.

☞The proudest triumph in a man's life is when he makes a friend of an enemy. The joy is akin to that which angels feel as they rejoice over a sinner that repenteth.

WHEN CHARITY IS MOST NEEDED—In a hot Summer, when there is most thirst, there are fewest brooks. So of many people's charities—they are rarest when most needed.

☞There are many people who cannot get rid of the notion that they have a private property in truth with the right to fence it in and put up a signboard warning all trespassers from the ground.

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"THAT'S a fine strain," said one gentleman to another, alluding to the tones of a singer at a concert, the other evening.

"Yes," said a country man who sat near, "but if he strains much more he'll burst."

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A COCKNEY EVIDENCE.—"There was a vast crowd gittin' about him; hand one said the man was killed, hand another said the same, hand I hexclaimed, with a loud voice: Hif the man is killed why don't you stand back and give him a little hair."

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—A little boy, a few days since while coming down stairs, was cautioned by his mother, not to lose his balance. His question which followed was a puzzler:

"Mother, if I was to lose my ballance, where would it go to?"

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—"Isaac," said Mrs. Partington to her nephew, "when you enter the state of alimony, choose a voracious and well uniformed young women. Then my dear, your love will be infernal and your posterity certain." Ike looked exceedingly solemn, and proceeded to put molasses on the doorknobs.

☞If you want to be a "swell" of the first water, get the dropsy.

☞"Pray keep your seat," as the cockney coachman said to the wild rabbit.

☞It is said to be misprison of treason to ask a soldier to take dinner and dessert.

☞The purpose of an unmarried women is generly like herself—single.

☞You cannot dream yourself into a character; you must hammer and forge yourself.

☞Winter too often changes into stone the water of heaven and the heart of man.

☞Henry Foote still continues his severe denunciations of the Rebel administration.

☞If a prety woman ask you what you will bet, answer her that you will lay your head on hers.

☞Lag not behind the wheels of progress, unless you would have your eyes blinded by the dust.

☞Some hypocritical prayers in church are intended to cheat the congregation, others the Lord.

☞Talking shapes our thoughts for us; the waves of conversation roll them as the surf rolls the pebbels on the shore.

☞There are persons who would show their liberality to a starving man by sending him a costly toothpick in stead of food.

☞A wicked wife once asked the question, "Is man's soul worth the sacrifice of woman's body?" How could she!

☞Riches are no evidence of personal worth. The Colchain ram had a fleece of gold, but he was probably very mean mutton.

☞The great secret is to learn to bear with each other's failing; not to be blind to them—that is either an impossibility or a folly.

☞Many persons write articles and send them to an editor to be corrected, as if an editor's office were a house of correction.

☞In the rebel Congress the substitute bill has been abrogated, and all persons who have put substitutes in the army are compelled to go themselves.

☞To think of trying to water-proof the American mind against the question that heaven rains down upon it shows a misapprehension of our new conditions.

☞You can't make a village or a parish or a family think alike, yet you may suppose that you can make a world pinch its beliefs or pad them in a single pattern.

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☞The man who imagined himself wise because he detected some typographical error in a newspaper has gone east to get a perpendicular view of the rainbow.

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☞A reward of one thousand pounds is offered by a philosopher for the discovery of one single man who ever asked for a "little good advice," and then followed it.

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☞In the bull fight days, a blacksmith who was rearing a bull pup, induced his old father to go on all fours and imitate the pup. The canine pupil pired the old man by the nose. The son, disregarding the parental roaring, exclaimed, "Hold him, Growler! boy, hold him! Bear it father bear it; it'll be the making of the pup!"

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"PURE love reigning alone in the heart and life—this is the whole of Christian perfection. * * * Scripture perfection is pure love filling the heart and governing all the words and actions. * * * In one view, it is purity of intention, dedicating all the life to God. Both my brother (Charles Wesley) and I maintain that Christian perfection is that love of God and our neighbor which implies deliverance from all sin."—*Wesley.*

AN epitaph which graces the churchyard of Moreton-in-the-March runs thus:

"Here lies the bones of Richard Sawton,
Whose death, alas! was strangely brought on;
Trying, one day, his corns to mow off,
The razor slipped, and cut his toe off,
His toe—or rather what it grew to—
An inflamation quickly flew to,
Which took, alas! to mortifying,
And was the cause of Richard's dying."

RICE AND APPLE—When the rice is about one third cooked add a small quantity of a tart apples sliced. When done stir thoroughly together. If cooked in steam, this is a very nice dish.

THE WHIG.

An Unconditional Union Paper.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, JAN. 30, 1864.

The Dispairing South.

The sign of want and misery at the South multiply daily. The people are no longer able to bear the enormous evils which have been brought upon them by their guilty madness, and from one end of the Confederacy to the other, the feeling of dissatisfaction with Davis and his Congress and their war measures is threatening new rebellions and secessions. It seems utterly impossible that the chaos and confusion ever can be moulded into effective organization to continue the war. And yet more desperation often accomplishes wonders, and there is reason to fear that we shall have an example of its terrible power before the war is over. The people of the North should not feel too confident. Davis and his co-conscriptors know that their necks are in imminent peril, and they can still rally a great force by their remorseless conscription of every man in their territory who is capable of holding a musket. They intend to do it and the true course for us to persue is to fill up our ranks and pour armies into the field that shall overwhelm the most numerous and desperate force produceable by the foe. The one thing needful above all others in the present state of things is fresh and abundant military strength on the side of the Union. Let the South know that we are stronger than ever; that the power and the will to crush this rebellion are mightier than at any previous time; that where they raise one man by, force, we raise five or ten cheerful resolute votunteers, and the struggle will soon be over.

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.—The House Military Committee, on the 27th inst., considered the Senate conscription bill; and after some discussion decided to report as a substitute for it, the bill prepared under their orders by Gen. Garfield, and supsequently perfected in the Committee. This bill differs in a few essential particulars from that of the Senate, and in language is almost entirely new. The basis of the House conscription bill is in general principle, that all persons between the ages of twenty and forty-five are subject to military duty, and when drafted must serve either in person or purse, and the only classes exempt are Judges of the Supreme and Disctrict Courtf, Governors, and persons who have been in the military or naval service not less than two years during the present war. It differs from the Senate bill in such provisions as these: Persons physically disqualified for service shall still be required to pay three hundred dollars to secure their exemption, provided their annual income is over $1,200. The communication from service is still retained at $300, and is not yet raised to $400, as the Senate has it. If the quata is not raised by the first draft, it must be repeated till the quota is full. Quakers and ministers are not exempted. The Secretary of War may authsrize Boards of Enrollment to hold examinations at different points in their district. Soldiers now in service shall not be hired by drafted persons, nor accepted by the draft authorities as substitutes. Another clause will also be introduced, making men whose substitutes desert liable to draft again. The bill was ordered to be printed to-day.

☞The Supreme Court of this State has reversed its decision on the constitutionality of the Conscription Act, made when Lowrie, woodward and Thompson were the majority on the Bench, and now affirms its constitutionality. This decision is owing to the displacement of Lowrie by Judge Agnew by the people at the last election. The Court now stands politically, three Union and two Copperheads. The great sticklers for the constitutionality of everything calculated to save the country will be thrown somewhat aback by this decision.

Benedict on the Copperheads.

The Copperhead members of the Legislature, as it appears, are dissatisfied that the Union members of the Legislature should have so styled themselves when issuing their address nominating Mr. Lincoln for re-election; and they have accordingly issued a counter-circular declaring that *they* are in favor of the Union, and that all the Union members of the Legislature *did not* join in recommending the President for re-election. Mr. Benedict, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, pays his respects to the disciples of Jefferson Davis in the following truthful and somewhat caustic manner. "It speaks for itself:"

CIRCULAR OF THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Whereas, A circular letter has lately made its appearance, signed by forty-eight members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, who declare themselves to be "Democratic members;"

And whereas, They take exception to the phraseology of a certificate signed by myself, certifying that "every Union Member" had signed the letter to President Lincoln;

And whereas, They declare that they did "take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Pennsylvania"—this being the only test of loyalty required by the framers of the same; Therefore,

The undersigned declares that he used the word "*Union*," in the sense it was everywhere used in the election contest—one party rallying under the name of "*Union*," the other under the name of "*Democrat*." I did not intend to mislead any one by the assertion that they were the only members who were honestly in favor of the Union, nor did I then, nor do I now say that they have a bad way of showing it. I never use language in any other than its common acceptation. I even now call the gentlemen who signed the protesting circular Democratic members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

I cheerfully concede to the same gentlemen the right to *prove* their loyalty by their *oaths* to support the Constitution, National and State, but I protest in the name of the thousands who fell at Gettysburg, and the many other glorious, though bloody fields; in the names of the living soldiers now enduring the toil and danger of camp; in the names of their suffering families at home; and by all the want and woe so cheerfully borne by their loved ones; *that such an oath is not the only test of loyalty*, and I pity him who has no other test to give. Bold, manly, unwavering support of our Government by our people is as good a test as any *official* oath, (or in a more common parlance, *Custom House oath.*) Jefferson Davis, John C. Breckinridge and many of their traitor friends have taken such an oath. I certainly should not thank God if I had no other evidence of my loyalty than they have. A. W. BENEDICT,

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Senator Wade's Bill on Congressional Attorneys.

The following is the text of the bill introduced by Mr. Wade in the Senate, on Wednesday, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. It will be seen that it is intended to fully cover the repetition of cases like that of Senator Hale.

We hope our state Legislature will make the substance of it a law also. We ask our members attention to the subject.

No member of the Senate or the House of Representatives of the United States shall, during his continuence in office, hereafter appear or act as counsel, attorney or agent in any case or proceeding, civil, criminal, military or naval, or before any commission in which the United State is a party, or directly or indirectly interested; or receive any compensation of any kind, directly or indirectly, for services of any description rendered by himself or another in relation to any such cause or proceeding; and no member of the Senate or House of Representatives shall, during his continuance in office, receive or agree to receive any compensation whatever, directly or indirectly, for any service rendered to any person either by himself or another, in relation to any proceeding contract, claim, controversy, charge, accusation, arrest, or any matter or thing in which the United States is a party, or directly or indirectly interested before any department, bureau, office or any civil, military or naval commission whatever; and any person offending against any provision of this act shall, on conviction thereof, be declared guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine of not less than ——— dollars, and by imprisonment for a term not less than ——— years, an shall be forever hereafter incapable of holding any office of honor, trust or profit under the Government of the United States.

PROCEEDS.—The net proceeds of the Concert given by the ladies and gentlemen of Hollidaysburg during Christmas holidays, was $220.00 dollars.

☞The country is being flooded with circulars from New York and others cities, inviting investments in lotteries and enterprises. All are swindling concerns. We advise our fiends to keep out of such speculations.

State Agricultural Society.

At the annual election held at Harrisburg, January 19, 1864, the following officers were elected:—

PRESIDENT, THOMAS P. KNOX.

Vice President,s

1st	district	Wm. H. M'Crea,
2d	"	Frederick A. Shower,
3d	"	Chas. K. Engle,
4th	"	J. E. Mitchel,
5th	"	Adrain Cornell,
6th	"	William H. Holstein,
7th	"	Isaac W. Van Leer,
8th	"	Tobias Barto,
9th	"	C. B. Herr,
10th	"	John H Cowden,
11th	"	John B. Beck,
12th	"	Daniel G. Dreisbach,
13th	"	George D. Jackson,
14th	"	Amos E. Kapp,
15th	"	Christian Eberly,
16th	"	Daniel O. Gehr.
17th	"	Thaddeus Banks,
18th	"	B. Morris Ellis,
19th	"	James Miles,
20th	"	Michael C. Trout,
21st	"	John S. Goe,
22d	"	John Murdock, Jr.
23d	"	Wm. Bissel,
24th	"	Joshua Wright.

Additional Members of the Executive Committee; Wiliam Colder, J. R. Eby, B. G. Peters, James Young, John H. Ziegler.

Corresponding Secretary, A Boyd Hamliton.

Chemist and Geologist, S. S. Haldman.

Librarian, John Curwen, M D.

The time of holding the next annual fair was fixed on the 27, 28, 29 and 30th days of September next. The place has not yet been selected; the Secretary, A. B. Longaker, Esq., however; was authorizd to invite and receive proposals from any localities, or county Agricultural Societies that might be desirous of securing the next fair and make report thereon at the stated meeting in March next.

The members present manifested a deep interest in the proceedings of the Society, and spoke most encouragingly of its usefulness, its present prospects and continued success.

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.—The high controversy now carried on between the editor of the Register and the writing editor of the Standard. A great victory is to be secured by some one.

MONEY ENOUGH.—No more 5-20 bonds are to be issued, the full amount of the loan—five hundred millions—having been taken.

GARIBALDI.—An excellent panorama of the life and heroic career of this great man, was on exhibition at the Town Hall, last week. It was accompanied with an explanatory lecture by A. Burford.

☞JOHN M. GIBBONY, Esq., has been appointed Deputy Post Master at Duncansville, by the Post Master General. This is a good appointment. He will be a kind and attentive officer, and we feel assured that the business of the office will be discharged so as to give general satisfaction.

THE PRESIDENCY.—A large meeting of the Union men of Harrisburg was held in that place on Thursday evening of last week, which unanimously recommended the renomination of Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency.

The Union League of Philadelphia, has also recommended the renomination of Mr. Lincoln.

Similar meetings are being held in many cities, towns and counties in the loyal States, and we notice that in two or three of the States claimed by the rebels, the Union men are in favor of the re-election of old Abe. A Kentucky paper nominates President Lincoln for President, and Andy Johnston for Vice President.

Acquittal of John Forney.

The trial of John Forney, of Fulton county, for the murder of Lieut. E. N. Ford, took place at McConnellsburg, a few days since, and resulted in his acquittal. Forney was drafted in Todd township, Fulton county, but on proving that he was over age his name was stricken off, and "over age" inserted after his name. When the provost guard went to Fulton county to arrest deserters, Forneys name was, by mistake, handed over by the Commissioner, on the list of drafted men who had not reported. He was arrested and discharged by Judge Campbell, on a writ of habeas corpus, on the ground that he did not owe service. Lieut. Ford went to arrest him again, when he ran up stairs in his own house, with a loaded gun, and notified the guard that he was not a drafted man and would resist his arrest. Ford started to go up stairs after him when he was shot and killed.

Forney gave himself up to the civil authorities, but was afterwards taken by the guard, and after being confined in the Old Capitol Prison in Washington for some time was handed over to the civil authorities for trial—the result of which we have already stated. There seems to be no doubt that Forney was legally and justly acquitted, but from various facts elicited on the trial it was apparent that he had been aided by bad men, whose object was to incite the people to resist the conscription act.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Saturday last, while a number of boys were coasting down one of the streets in West Ward, Tommy Hilliard son of Joseph Hilliard, ran his sled off the track and against the steps in front of a house, on the sidewalk, injuring himself so much, internally, that he died at noon on Sunday. He was a fine, promising little boy, a favorite of all who knew him. Other boys were hurt on the same day, in consequence of their "cutters" flying the track. We love to see boys enjoy themselves; and oft have we wished we "were a boy again," that we might repeat our pleasure, but we think they should select coasting ground less dangerous than that upon which little Tommy received his injuries.—*Altoona Tribune.*

FROZEN TO DEATH.—On Wednesday night last, Hugh McMullen, a blacksmith by trade, who worked with Mr. Hooper in North Ward, last summer, was frozen to death on the road leading from this place to Wapsononock, near the latter place. He was seen to leave this place in the evening, considerably under the influence of liquor, and was found on Thursday morning, lying in the road, as above stated. Esquire Humes held an inquest over the body on Thursday evening.—*Altoona Tribune.*

SENATOR DAVIS, OF KENTUCKY.—Mr. Davis is not a poor speaker, by any means though from the invariable length of his addresses he has obtained the reputation of being unbearably artesian as a member of the Senate. Instature, he is below the medium height. He is hardly, if not quite seventy years of age, and his physical powers are rapidly failing. His voice is harsh and squeaking, so that his efforts partake of the nature of an old man's scold, rather than a deliberate, thoughtful opinion upon the subject at issue. His language is usually well chosen, and he is prone to similes, which are sometimes very good. He strikes one as a man who, in his day—now long past—had been an impressive and able speaker. He professes to be a Union man—in favor of putting down the rebellion by force of arms. Perhaps he might be defined as a crabbed, cross grained, fault finding Unionist, rather than a real sympathizer with the cause of the rebels.

John Minor Botts' Opinion of General McClellan.

A letter from the Potomac army says:

In a conversation with Mr. Botts, he stated that never for a single instant during this war, has he doubted the final results His opinion of George B. McClellan is not at all complimentary to that gentlemen whom he regards, if not positively disloyal at heart, at least in the light of an ambitious aspirant for undeserving honors. Mr. B. stated that he believed that the majority of the rebel army regarded McClellan as being as truly devoted to their interests as Robert E. Lee, and that a man who would not, when his name was used in connection with Davis, Vallandigham, Wood, and others of the same political complection, come out boldly and disclaim the association, was totally unfit to be Commander of a Union army.

JEFF DAVIS BODY SERVANT.—Among the recent noted arrivals at Washington is Jeff. Davis' supposed veritable body servant. He gives an intelligent and straight forward account of the state of affairs in Richmond. He says he has frequently overheard discussions as to the policy to be pursued in the next campaign. Davis openly advocates giving up the present line of military operations, and total abandonment of Virginia. General Lee opposes this proposition, and affirms that if Virvinia is abandoned by Davis, the Virginia troops will, to a man, throw down their arms. The loss of Lookout Mountain was an unexpected calamity to them. Davis had visited that locality immediately before it occured, and had expressed his opinion that it was impregnable. Its loss is now given as a reason for contracting the limits of the war to Georgia, Alabama and South Carolinia. This informant says, however, that whether the rebel lines are contracted or not, a great raid into North is in course of organization, and will be attempted, but in what direction he was unable to learn.—When Meade made his advance on Mine Run, Lee had but 30,000 men, and was prepared to retreat. All roads leading into Richmond were blockaded except one by which Lee expected to advance.—Lee telegraphed Davis that he was making as great a show of strength as possible, but would have to retreat if Meade pressed him.

EXPANDING THE LUNGS.—Step out into the purest air you can find; stand perfectly erect, with the head and shoulders back, and then fixing the lips as though you were going to whistle, draw the air through the nostrils in to the lungs. When the chest is about full raise the arms keeping them extended, with palms of the hands down, as you suck in the air, so as to bring them over the head, just as the lungs are quite full. Then drop the thumbs inward, and after gently forcing the arms backward, and the chest open, reverse the process by which you draw your breath, till the lungs are entirely empty This process should be repeated three or four times during the day. It is impossible to describe to one who has never tried it, the glorious sense of vigor which follows the exercise. It is the best expectorant in the world. We know a gentleman, the measure of whose chest has been increased some three inches during as many months.

BAD FOR THE BRITISH.—In about two hundred years, there or thereabouts, Great Britain will be dependent upon this country for fuel. So says the "great gun" of Anglo-Saxon science, Sir William Armstrong. He has made an estimate of the quantity of coal beds, and thinks the supply may last 212 years. In his late inaugural address before the British Association he expresses the opinion that in a century or two the United States, which contain coal fields thirty-six times as extensive as those of England, will furnish coal for the civilized world. Under these circumstances, it behooves the civilized world to be civil to the United States.—We have got the wherewithal to enable outsiders to keep themselves warm, and if they are not on their good behavior they will have to stay out in the cold during the pleasure of the American Eagle. If England should be saucy to our descendants a few generations hence, all they will have to do will be to let her freeze.—Even supposing John Bull should be able to keep himself warm by exercise, in the absence of coal, what would become of him without the means of roasting his beef and boiling his plum puddings. The picture is too sad to be contemplated without emotion, We trust that he may be a decent fellow, and not do anything that may subject him to such a horrible state of destitution. It may be that "the coal of the future" has had something to do with the recent happy change in the conduct af the British Government toward this country.

☞A few days ago we made mention of the Marriage of the armless color sergeant of a Massachusetts regiment; Plunket, to Miss Nellie Lorrimer.—The wedding took place in Worcester, through the parties belong in Leicester.—We have now an additional fact of interest connected with the incident. When he left for the wars, Plunkett was engaged to a Miss Lorrimer. Upon his return, he considered his helpless condition and offered r release to his betrothed, which was readily acceptid. Her sister was so indignant at this that she would marry the brave man herself if he was agreeable, and agreeable he was; and they were married. Thanks to the generosity of the brokers' boards of Boston and New York, and of the people he has met since his return, Plunkett, the hero, is in indepentant circumstances pecuniarily.—*Hartford Post.*

WANTED!—COMPETENT BUSINESS MEN.—The demand for skillful and accomplished accountants is perpetual, and comstantly increasing with the increase of production and trade. Young men wishing to prepare themselves for commercial persuits will find no Institution in this country posessing advantages equal to those afforded by the Iron City College, of Pittsburgh, Pa., which is now patronized by every State in the Union.

☞It is said by some of Senator Bayard's friends that he took the oath merely to retain his seat in the Senate, and thus prevent it from being filled by some one else, but that he will turn his back on the Senate and forbear to take any part in the proceedidgs. If he should attempt to carry out this programme, we trust the Senate will compel his attendance by the sergeant-at-arms, which they have the right to do.

☞Vice President Stephens is lying dangerously ill at Augusta, Georgia, where he was attacked on Sunday last very suddently.

☞The Richmond papers state that the dwelling house of President DAVIS was recently set on fire and robbed, but was saved from destruction by the prompt assistanae of the people.

☞Two houses lately erected in Loudonsville, above the Round House, will be sold with the lots, for $2500 on time.—Inquire of Wm. M. Lloyd, Esq.

HOLLIDAYSBURG MARKETS.

PRICES PAID BY DEALERS.

	Hollidaysburg, Jan 29.
Family Flour, per bbl,	$7,00
Extra " "	6,70
Superfine,	6,50
White wheat per bushel,	$1,50
Red " "	1,40
Rye per bushel,	1,25
Corn per bushel, new,	1,20
Oats per bushel,	60
Barley per bushel,	1,25
Potatoes per bushel,	60
Cloverseed per bushel,	7,00
Timothy Seed per bushel,	2,00
Flax Seed per bushel,	2,25
Hay per ton,	25,00
Butter per pound,	25
Eggs per dozen,	20
Pork	
Beef, by the side,	
Do from the Butchers,	

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

	Jan 28.
FLOUR—	
Superfine	$5 75
Extra	6 50
Extra Family	7 25
Rye Flour	6 50
WHEAT—	
Red	1 60@1 70
White	1 75@1 89
RYE—	1 40
CORN,	1 12
OATS,	86

Steam Engine.

WE HAVE AUTHORITY TO SELL A Complete STEAM ENGINE of fifteen horse-power, suitable for a saw or flouring mill. No boilers. It is in town. Price $400. Payment to suit the purchaser. Inquire of the Editor. Dec. 12, 1863.-tf

DYSPEPSIA,

AND

Diseases resulting from

Disorder of the Liver and Digestive Organs,

ARE CURED BY

Dr. Hoofland's GERMAN BITTERS.

THE GREAT STRENGTHINING

TONIC,

These bitters hove performed more cures, have and do give better satisfaction; have more testimony; have more respectable people to vouch for them, than any other article in the market. We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and will pay

$1000

To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not GENUINE.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

will cure every case of

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

Observe the following Symptoms: resulting from Disorders of the Digestive organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Duil pain in the Head

Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flashes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression Spirits.

REMEMBER,

THAT THIS BITTERS IS

Not Alcoholic,

CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY

And can't make Drunkards,

BUT

IS THE BEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.

☞READ WHO SAYS SO:

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J, formerly of the North Baptist Curch, Philadelphie. * *

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."

Yours truly, LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religous Knowledge, and Christian Cronicle, Philadelphia.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these bitters at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them. J. NEWTON BROWN, PHILADA.

From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th Baptist Curch.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail: but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause,

Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth below Coates St., Philada.

PRICES,

Large Size (holding nearly double quantity,) $1 00 per Bottle—half doz. $5 00

Small Size—
75 cents per Bottle—half doz $4 00

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of 'C. M. JACKSON,' is on the wrapper of each bottle.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

JONES & EVANS,
(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,
Proprietors.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the Unised States. July 4, 1863.

HOLLIDAYSBURG BRANCH PA. R. R.

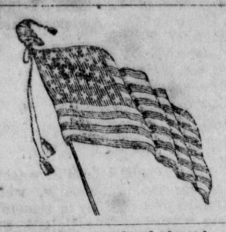
Schedule of Arrivals and Departures.

TRAIN LEAVES HOLLIDAYSBURG—
At 7·00 A. M., connecting with Express Trains West and Fast Mail Train East·
" 10. 45 A. M., connecting with Through Accommodation Train East.
" 7. 10 P. M., connecting with Mail Train Westward.

RETURNING:

LEAVES ALTOONA—
At 8 40 A. M., or on departure of Express Trains West and Fast Mail Train East.
" 11. 40 A. M , or on departure of Through Accommodation Train East.
" 7. 55 P. m , or on departure of Mail Train Westward.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

A THIEF.—The lazy, low thief, who has been stealing coal from our dwelling all winter, better look out in time, lest he get warning by a 'Minnie!' We have tracked him and know him and tell him to take warning in time. We go in for handling such fellows in earnest.

APPOINTMENTS.—The Governor has appointed Hon. Wm. M. Meredith, Attorney General, and Hon. Eli Slifer, Secretary of the Commonwealth, for the ensuing term. The Secretary has appointed Hon, Wm. H. Armstreng as Deputy Secretary.

☞ We understand that the Presbyterian Congregation of Altoona, have given a unanimous call to the Rev. R. D. WALLACE, of Brownsville, Pa , and he will likely accept it. This congregation has been without a Pastor since the death of the Rev. A. B. Clarke. Mr. Wallace is spoken of in the highest terms and we are much pleased that he is about to assume a charge where he will have so good an opportunity for usefulness.

AT HOME.—Sergt. C. N. Martin, of the 101st Ohio, and Sergt. James Williams, of the 14th U. S. Infantry, are in town, on furlough, Sergt. Martin was wounded and taken prisoner by the rebels at Chickamauga, and after being taken from nearly one end of the "Confederacy" to the other and receiving brutal treatment and confinement in Richmond, arrival at Annapolis, Maryland, a few weeks since, on parole.

BLAIR COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—We call attention to the annual statement for year 1863, of this well established institution. It will be seen that the business of the Company, notwithstanding its unusually heavy losses, has materially increased over that done in the year which expired, 1858. With the exception of one year, 1859, the amount of insurance done last year is the largest, showing that the confidence of the people in the stability and management of this home institution is undiminished.

THE NINE MONTHS' MEN TO BE DRAFTED.—The Senate has so amended the Enrollment Act, that none but such as are in service, or who have been in the service *two years*, and have been honorably discharged, are exempted from the operations of the draft. This throws all those who served in the nine months' regiments into the classes liable to draft. They still have one advantage over other men, and but one, that is they get a bounty of $402 if they enlist, while others get only $302. No doubt many of them will "go in." Those who were drafted and served in 1862 will also be liable to draft.

TATTLING.—"It is a great thing to mind one's own business," said a certain philosopher; and he was right. It is a "great thing" to let other people's business alone, and this much is implied by the maxim above quoted. In our view, there is hardly a class of pests in modern society—and they are numerous—so superlatively contemptible as that class known as tattlers, or meddlers in other people's business. We don't admire a thief; we have no affinity for gamblers; abominate drunkards, and have no respect for misers; but either of these are first-class gentlemen in comparison with the jealous minded tattler, who goes mousing about in a garb of social respectability, poking his or her nose into the affairs of his neighbors, and seizing upon every trifling circumstance that comes within the wide swoop of his remorseless curiosity, for the purpose of making capital against those whose character he cannot understand because it is pure and above impeachment. The mischief making busy-bodies are simply an unmitigated nuisance, and should be frowned upon by all sincere lovers of social peace and happiness.—The man or woman who can find no better employment than tattling, had better jump into the nearest pool of water and become food for respectable fishes. In that way, the finny tribe would gain a little in their commissary department, and society above water would be immensely purified.

COURT.—The attendance at Court is quite large. On Monday, most of the cases on the civil list were continued, on account of absence of witnesses, and several on account of illness of Mr. Scott, counsel. There are but few cases in the sessions. That of Commonwealth against Cristopher Feeny, indictment for "assault and battery" with intent to kill, was continued on account of inability of prosecutor to appear.

The following is a list of property "knocked down" at Sheriff's Sale on Monday:

Lot and brick house of Elizabeth Goodfellow, sold to Charles F. Thatcher, of Phila., for $1,700.

Lot and brick house of John Hays and wife, sold to Poland, Jenkins & Co., of Baltimore, for $1,125.

Lot and frame buildings of William Shomo, corner of Front and Allegheny streets, sold to James Denniston for $1600.

Frame dwelling, residence of Wm. Shomo, sold to Samuel H. Bell, for $750.

Brick dwelling of Mr. Shomo, occupied at present by J. F. Brawley to James Denniston for $1625.

The commissioners sales of unseated lands were as follows:

Tract of 100 acres, warranted in name of George Householder to Wm. Tiley, jr. for $22.

Tract of 408 acres in same township, in name of Richard Noleman, to J. Brotherline, for $45.

Tract of 400 acres in Blair township in name of William Lovell to John Brotherline for $50.

Tract of 461 acres in Frankstown township, in name of Daniel Kladder to John Cresswell, for $130.

Tract of 383 acres in Greenfield township, in name of John Thompson to W. P. Schell, for $10.

Tract of 440 acres, in same township, in name of Ebenezer Branham, to Jno Brotherline, for $45.

Tract of 436 acres in same township, name of John Martin, to John Brotherline, for $70.00.

Tract of 440 acres, in same township, in name of William Piersen, to John Brotherline, for $45.

Tract of 439 acres, in same township, in name of Wilson Hunt, to John Brotherline, for $45.

Tract of 438 acres, in same township, in name of John Taylor, to John Brotherline, for $45.

Tract of 405 acres, in same township, in name of Robert Hugh, to William P. Schell, for $10.00.

Tract in name of William Bennett, in same township, of 237 acres, to John Brotherline, for $60.

Tract of 375 acres, in same township, in name of Samuel Santee, to John Brotherline, for $45.

GREAT FIRE IN BELLEFONTE.—On Wednesday morning of this week, about half past 1 o'clock, the hideous cry of fire! fire! sounded through the streets of our town, and roused the inhabitants from their sleep. A strong West wind blew at the time, and the cold was so intense that few felt inclined at first to give the alarm credit, taking the cries to be the yells of a party of intoxicated young men staggering on their road home. Some listened to the cry and looked for the light but could discover none, and again took to their beds. By this time the alarm was more vigorously given, which established the fears that fire existed somewhere, and immediately the flames bursted from the windows of the second story of the Pennsylvania Hotel, occupied by Mr. John Copenhaver. It must be remembered that Brokerhoff's entire block was covered with a substantial slate roof, which concealed the flames until the fire had made serious headway inside the building; in fact, the second and third stories of the south end of the building were a perfect mass of fire inside before the rafters, which supported the slate roof gave way with a loud and tremendous crash and thus gave vent to the long caged up flames. The wind blowing strong from the west, together with the untiring efforts of Capt. Stewart, Mac. Kephart, Cyrus Strickland and others on the roof, the large brick residence of Mrs. Benner was rescued although joining the burning hotel.

By this time the wind drifted heaps of sparks under the wood-work on the roof of the Arcade, which took fire and burned for some time inside before it was believed to be in danger. All efforts were made to extinguish the flames, but alas! the fire had too much the start and soon the flames struck high and lashed the walls of Garman's Hotel with all their fury. The scene at this period became most intensely exciting and fearful to contemplate, as it was thought utterly impossible to save this Hotel, the Court House and all the buildings east to the Episcopal Church. Resolute men, however, (among which we must again mention Mac. Kephart,) Wm. Wolf, Evan Blanchard, H. N. McAllister, and others, applied pail after pail of water upon the roof and side of the house until the fury of the Arcade fire somewhat subsided and sunk below the reach of Garman's Hotel roof.

During all this danger the Conrad House, adjoining the Arcade, was for a long time in a most critical situation, and only through the superhuman efforts of some of the citizens saved from total ruin. The Diamond and the ground in the rear of the Court House was literally covered with household goods and presented a strange scene.

We mention the fact in surprise and shame that in Bellefonte or vicinity there are so many who would embrace an opportunity of this nature to rob the distressed inmates of these buildings of their little valuables in goods. Shame.

The entire loss and damage is estimated as follows:

H. Brokerhoff,	$28.000,	no insurance.
J. Copenhaver,	3,500,	" "
J. Harris, Drug store	3,500,	partly insured.
W. McClellan,	1,500,	" "
George Livingston,	1,500,	no insurance.
J. Montgomery,		
Reynold's,	12.000,	$8.000 "
C. Derr,	2,000,	
A. Sternberg & Co.,	800,	
Mrs. Ducas,	300,	
Orvis & Alexander,		
J. B. Butts,	300,	
D. Garman,	1,000,	
Mrs. Benner,		

Jas. Hillibish, personal effects, $50.

—*Bellefonte Central Press.*

THE DRAFT.

At a meeting held in the Court House in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, on Wednesday evening January 27th, for the purpose of raising a fund to furnish an additional bounty to volunteers and avoid the coming draft, SAMUEL CALVIN, Esq. was elected President, and Thomas McCamant, Secretary.

The object of the meeting being stated, Capt. Beamer, Superintendant of recruiting in Blair County, was called on for his views as to the best method of raising volunteers.

On motion a Committee of seven persons, consisting of Capt. Beamer, David Caldwell, John C. West, John McKeage, Thomas Hartsock, O. A. Traugh and James Condron, were appointed to draft resolutions requesting our County Commissioners to furnish a bounty to all who may volunteer.

The following resolutions were reported and adopted:

Resolved, By the citizens of Hollidaysburg in a general town meeting assembled, that the County Commissioners be and they are hereby requested to offer, in addition to the Government bounty, a local bounty of not less than three hundred dollars, and that they effect a loan sufficient for that purpose and levy a tax for the payment of the same.

Resolved, That the citizens of the different Boroughs and Townships are hereby respectfully requested to hold meetings and make a similar request of the Commissioners.

On motion, a committee consisting of Dr. Leisinring, John H. Keatley and Jno. Brotherline were appointed to furnish a copy of these resolutions to the County Commissioners, and have the proceedings of this meeting published in the County Newspapers.

It was also moved that copies of these resolutions be sent to the different Boroughs and Townships in the county.

After addresses by Capt. Johnston and others the meeting adjourned.

SAM'L CALVIN, Pres't.
THOMAS MCCAMANT, Sec'y.

FIRE.—On Thursday night of last week, a small frame Confectionery and Bakery adjoining the old United States Hotel, in Hollidaysburg took fire from a bake oven, in the rear of the building, and for a time burned with considerable violence, but by the exertions of the citizens it was put out before much damage was done. The oven being connected with the building renders the property very insecure. The building belongs to the estate of the late Col. Wm. G. Murray. Damage done amounted to about $50, covered by insurance in the Blair County Company.

☞ We call attention to the advertizement of Capt. Robt. Johnston of Williamsburg, and Lieut. J, Russell Wingate, of Hollidaysburg, who have opened recruiting offices for the purpose of filling up the ranks of the glorious old 84th. We would like very much to see our old regiment filled up, and know that recruits cannot do better than place themselves under Capt. Johnston and Lieut. Wingate.

☞ Joseph B. Robinson (stone mason) of Duncansville, is informed that his bill for subscription to the Whig is $5 up to the 10th of April next. He will please call and pay it. Other persons returning their paper without paying for it, will also find their bills in the Whig till paid, without additional charge.

☞ We have two dwelling houses in Hollidaysburg to rent for one year from the 1st of April next. One at $100—the other at $75. Also—one office.

ATTENTION FARMERS.—I offer for sale about six hundred acres of wood land in the Mill Run Gap, at the foot of the Allegheny Mountain 1½ miles above Baker's Furnace. I would ask the attention of the farmers in this neighborhood who need rail timber, as this is perhaps the only lot of timber for sale convenient to them. Call immediately on the undersigned, if you wish a bargain.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.

New Jersey Lands for Sale,
ALSO,
GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS,

SUITABLE for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, &c., of 1, 2½, 5, 10 and 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for $200, 10 acres for $110, 5 acres for $60, 2½ acres for $40, 1 acre for $20. Payable by $1 a week.

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at $10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington Township, Burlington County, N. J. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp for a circular, to B. FRANKLIN CLARK,
2-12-3-11 No. 90 Cedar St., New York.

MARRIED.

On the tenth day of December, 1863, by the Rev. John Stine, WILLIAM H. MENTZER to Miss CATHARINE JANE HUNTER, all of Antis township, Blair county.

DIED.

At Yellow Springs, Blair county, of Whooping-cough and Inflamation of the Lungs, G. W. HANCUFF, Jan. 16, 1864, aged 2 years and 3 months.

He was a very sweet child, and it was hard for his stricken mother to part with him:—But Jesus says, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of God."

"Forbid them not," oh, parent dear,
These words to you how sweet;
Your stricken heart need know no fear,
Since love like this doth greet.

"Forbid them not"—although bereft,
Fond nature oft will sigh,
Those cheering words to you are left,
Your faith in God to try.

"Forbid them not"—your cherub bright
Now dwells with God on high,
There robed in garments pure and white,
In tears no more he'll sigh.

"Forbid them not"—me thinks you say,
I would not if I could,
Rob him of glory bright as day,
And Heaven's life-giving food.

M. R.

ATTENTION!

RECRUITS WANTED FOR THE
84th REGIMENT.

CAPT. ROB'T JOHNSON has opened a Recruiting office at Williamsburg, and Lieut. J. RUSSELL WINGATE, at Hollidaysburg—National and Local Bounties will be paid. Recruits credited to any sub-district in the State, and assigned to any regiment they may select.

Persons wishing to enlist will find it to their interest to call on either of the above named officers without delay. Don't wait to be drafted. Nine month's men paid $100 national bounty; others $390.

Local Bounties will be paid by the districts to which the recruits are credited.

Jan. 30.-pd.

Notice of Leasing Abandoned Plantations.

BY direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and in pursuance of the order of the Secretary of War, I have assumed the Supervision of leasing abandoned lands, tenements, and houses, in insurrectionary States within the First Agency, which embraces Tennessee, Arkansas, and so much of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, as is within the lines of the army operating from the North.

I shall go down the Mississippi at once to make the necessary arrangements for leasing plantations and providing them with the labor of freedmen.

Information as to terms, &c., will be published as soon as possible. In the meantime, persons desirous of leasing plantations for the coming year may feel assured that every effort will be made to insure protection to those working such lands and to allow profits commensurate to the enterprise.

Persons with small means, disposed to devote their personal labor with those employed by them, will be particularly encouraged.

It is estimated by those who have examined the subject that the capital required for working one hundred acres will be about $3,000, and the net profits about $19,000, at present prices of staples.

Agricultural implements and all other articles used in cultivating the plantations must be furnished by the lessees.

The freedmen will be forwarded to places convenient for employment, and it is supposed that as many as are wanted can be found ready to labor.

Agents will be immediately appointed, authorized to lease to those who apply at Goodrich's Landing, Vicksburg, Natchez, and such other places as may be convenient to persons interested.

Dated at Cincinnati December 30, 1863.

WM. P. MELLEN,
Supervising Special Agent,
First Agency Treasury Department
Jan 30.-3t.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF BLAIR County Peotection Mutual Fire Insurance Company for year 1863:

Amount of property insured January 1, 1863,		$342,354 50
" " " during year,		107,649 67
		450,003 17
Deduct amount expired during	$48,832 00	
" " surrendered	5,470 00	
		54,352 00
Amount of property insured Jan'y 1, 1864,		395,651 10
Amount of premium notes in force Jan. 1, 1863,		50,032 24
" " " received during year,		14,116 03
		64,148 27
Deduct amount of notes expired during year,	5,935 28	
Deduct amount of notes surrendered during year,	537 00	
		6,472 28
Amount of notes in force, Jan'y 1, 1864,		57,675 99

RECEIPTS.

Balance at last settlement,	2,567 47	
Am't rec'd during year for insurance,	706 03	
" " on assesment No. 6,	3,616 57	
Less 5 per ct. for collection,	180 66	
	3,435 91	
Accrued interest,	83 02	
		6,702 43

EXPENSES.

McLanahan, Watson & Co., loss by fire,	500 00
William Nesbitt,	55 00
Ed. Hodnett,	1950 00
Louis Plack,	1000 00
Banks & McMurtrie counsel fees in Kinkead suit,	75 00
Ed. Hodnett, balance on loss,	50 00
William R. Hughes, loss by fire,	205 20
Register, publishing annual statement, card and notice,	18 00
Standard, publishing annual statement, card and notice,	18 00
Whig, pub. annual statement and card,	16 00
Directors, $8 each for services,	72 00
James D. Rea and Joseph Smith, survey at Wilmore,	14 00
David K. Ramey, survey at Altoona,	5 00
Secretary's fees on policies, &c.,	60 00
" allowance on duplicate assessment No. 6,	30 00
United States excise tax on gross receipts,	38 04
Postage, stationery, &c.,	2 38
	4,108 62
	2,683 81

RESOURCES OF COMPANY.

Premium notes,	$57,675 99	
Amount in Treasury,	1,495 38	
" hands of Rhodes' administrator,	420 78	
" " Thomas Bingham,	767 85	
Bal. of assess't No. 6, collectable,	252 87	
Less 5 per ct. for collection,	12 64	
	240 23	
Office furniture, &c.,	150 00	
	$60,750 23	

JOHN DEAN, Sec'y.

And now to wit, 18th January, 1864, above account audited and approved.

JOSEPH SMITH,
JAMES D. REA,
JAS. R. PATTON,
Executive Committee.

Jan. 27, 1864-3t.

The Saturday Evening Post,

"The Oldest and Best of the Weeklies."

The Proprietors of THE SATURDAY EVENING POST—which paper is now in its Forty-Third Year!—would simply announce in their Prospectus for 1864, that they design maintaining for their weekly the high character it has already acquired as A FIRST CLASS LITERARY PAPER!

They have reason to believe that the stories of Mrs. Wood, author of "East Lynne," &c; Miss Braddon, author of "Elnor's Victory," &c; Marion Harland, author of "Alone," &c; Miss Virginia F. Townsend, and numerous other excellent writers, have been generally regarded as possessing the greatest merit and the most absorbing interest; and they design procuring for the POST in the future as in the past, the best Stories, Sketches, and other Literary Novelties, which they can possibly obtain. They have commenced, in the first paper of January, a New Novel called

OSWALD CRAY, By Mrs. Wood,

Author of "East Lynne," "Verner's Pride," &c. This novel will be about the length of "East Lynne," and will be printed from the advance sheets expressly forwarded to them by Mrs. Wood from England.

In addition to the Stories written expressly for the POST, its Editor also strives to lay before its readers the best Stories from the English Periodicals. And gives, in addition to the Tales and Sketches, more or less Agricultural Matter, with a Riddle, Receipt, News, and Market Departments every week.

A SEWING MACHINE GRATIS!

We will give to any person sending thirty subscriptions to the Post and Sixty Dollars, one of Wheeler & Wilson's Celebrated Sewing Machines, such as they sell for Forty-Five Dollars. The Machines will be selected new at the manufactory in New York, boxed, and forwarded free of cost, with the exception of freight.

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year; Two copies, $3; Four copies, $6; Eight copies (and one gratis), $12.—One copy of the POST and one of the LADY'S FRIEND, $3.

Address DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 319 Walnut St, Phila.

☞ Specimen numbers of the POST sent gratis.

A Farm at Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers at Private sale his farm situate within one mile of Newry, Blair co. The farm consists of

197 ACRES;

150 of which are under cultivation— the balance being good timber land.

The improvements are a

LOG DWELLING HOUSE and a FRAME HOUSE, a Barn and Stable. There is also an Orchard on the premises. Running water in every field but one. Terms, reasonable. For further particulars inquire of W. H. BROOK, on the adjoining farm.

MICHAEL SISLER.

Jan 9 -tf.

PRICE ALWAYS AHEAD.

JUST received and now opening at the well known stand, corner of Blair and Montgomery st. the second supply, for the season. It became necessary to visit the City at this unusual season of the year, in consequence we are now prepared to sell as low as ever.

Dialogue Between Two Men.

James—How is it that Price sells so many goods?

Thomas—Because he keeps a large stock of good goods—sells at moderate rate, and advertises liberaly.

James—And I see that he has gone to the city again, and no doubt will sell cheaper than ever.

Thomas—Yes, they say he has gone again. But I am told that goods are very scarce, in the city, and advancing in price. If so he can't sell any cheaper than he did.

James—Well, I will go and see, as I want lots of goods, and I know he will do his best.

Thomas—Yes, he'll do that. I have bought from them all; but Price is such a dogged clever fellow, I can't go round him, and he keeps nearly everything useful from a barrel of Flour to a cambric needle.

James—Sarah Smith told me he sold muslin at from 15 to 50 cts. and calico from 20 to 25, (though Price says the 20 cent is very fine,) and shawls from $1 to $20—and any quantity of shoes.

Thomas—Then he keeps Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, and nearly everything necessary for family use; so let us go and see what he will do. jan.9.'64.

United States Patent Office,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1864.

ON the petition of Daniel Hicks of Duncansville, Penn'a praying for the extension of a patent granted to him April 2nd, 1850, for an improved Attachment of the Forge Hammer to its helve, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the second day of April, 1864;

It is ordered, that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 14th of March, 1864, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party to be used at the said hearing must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the Office, which will be furnished on application.

The testimony in the case will be closed on the 29th Febuary, 1864; depositions and other papers relied upon as testimony must be filed in the office on or before the morning of that day; the arguments, if any, within ten days thereafter.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the Chronicle Washington City, D. C and Blair County Whig, Hollidaysburg, Penn'a once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

D. P. HALLOWAY.
3t Commissioner of Patents.

C. A. McFARLAND & CO., (Successors to Wm. McFarland & Son) Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Cabinet Furniture. Also, a large assortment of Ready-made Coffins always kept on hand, of different kinds and prices, cheaper than ever before offered in this place. Persons ordering Coffins from a distance will please say the kind and price.

Hollidaysburg, May 23, 1863.

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.

Nov 4, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Quaker City Business College

N. E. Corner of Tenth and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
E. FAIRBANKS, A. M.,

for the last four years Principal and chief business manager of BRYANT & STRATTON'S Commercial College.

A MODEL BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Conducted on a new system of Actual Business Training, through the establishment of legitimate Offices and Counting-Houses, representing different departments of Trade and Commerce, and a regular Bank of Deposit and Issue, giving the student all the advantages of actual practice, and qualifying him in the shortest possible time and most effective manner for the various duties and employments of business life.

The Course of instruction in the Theoretical Department embraces Book-keeping, Commercial Calculations, Lectures on Business Affairs, Penmanship, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c.

In the

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

the student enters upon the Graduting Course, which includes a continuation in the above studies, with their practical application in all their details. He will in turn fill the position of Accountant and Proprietor in the various Departments of Wholesale and Retail Trade, Forwarding, Jobbing and Commission Business, Banking, Manufacturing, Mining, Steamboating, &c, and finally will act as Cashier, Book-keeper and Teller in the Bank, in each of which positions his previous knowledge will be put to the fullest practical test.

This Institution offers to young men numerous advantages not possessed by any other commercial college in the State. It is complete in all its appointments. It is the only Institution in the State conducted on actual business principles. The course of instruction is unsurpassed, and may be completed in about one half the time usually spent in other institutions, in consequence of an entirley new arrangement, and the adoption of the new practical system.

Diplomas awarded upon the completion of the Commercial Course, which embraces all except the higher sets of Banking, Manufacturing, Railroading, &c.

Send for a Circular.

Dec. 12, 1863.-1yr.

THE GREAT CAUSE
OF
HUMAN MISERY.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope,
PRICE SIX CENTS.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the Green Book, &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing

CHAS. J. C. KLINE,
127 Bowery New York, Post Office Box, 4586.
Oct. 31.-1y.

Iron City College.

Hon. Wilson McCandless, Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court, President.
Corner of Penn and St. Ia ir sts.
PITTSBURG, PA.,

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST.
$35 Pays for a full Commercial Course.
☞ No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping.

Ministers' sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business, at the least expense and shortest time, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. DIPLOMAS granted by merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.

PROF. A. COWLEY, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest No. of 1st PREMIUMS, and over all competitors, teaches rapid Business Writing.

Circulars containing full information sent free on application to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH,
Principals.

☞ Attend where the Sons and Clerks of Bankers and Business Men graduate.

Feb 14, 1863.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION; PHILADELPHIA, PA. Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay,—new and reliable treatment in Reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

April 4, 1863—1y.

A Valuable Lime Stone Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber, desirous of going "West" offers at private sale, his valuable limestone farm situate on Clover creek, in Huston township, Blair county, (in the Cove) containing

125 ACRES.

about 80 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation; the remainder is well timbered. The buildings and outhouses are of the first class. There is also a

LARGE YOUNG ORCHARD.

of selected choice fruit on it, with a large spring of lime-stone water near the door, and splendid fruit trees and grape vines in the yard. Also, water in the barn-yard. The situation is a desirable one. For further information apply to the owner residing on the premises,

J. B. SHENEFELT.
Bruce P. O. Blair co.

Jan 9, 1864.-3mo.

AUG. S. LANDIS, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. Dec. 5th, 1863

POETRY.

What the Dreamer said to the South Wind.

BY EDWARD JAY ALLEN.

Oh sweet South wind! blow o'er me thy soothing summer air,
In thy slumberous murmuring music let me drowse away my care;
Let me dream the dreams of youth, as once I did of yore;
Bring me visions of the Spring time, of the days that are no more.

Ah, gentle Wind, why ask we for more than life like this?
What more to have, what more to hope, what more has earth of bliss?
Why reck we of the future?—let the hours glide on their way,
Let the morrow bear its burden—enough for us to-day.

The prodigal magnolia has scattered incense rare,
And scent of stately orange groves is in the odorous air,
And rippling tides on crescent shores and billows on the sea;
O, balmy Southern Wind! that bears these murmurs unto me.

Sweet music is thy murmuring, and yet methinks I dream
An undertone of sadness floats upon thy flowing stream;
Give me joyous strains, and banish all trace of pain or sorrow!
Said I not, I live to-day—and reck not of the morrow?

Why tell of bleeding bondsmen? do you deem it well that I,
In the hearing lose the beauty of this glorious summer sky?
Why wilt thou bear their plaining, cursed with the curse of Cain;
Marked by GOD as beasts of burden, worthy only of the chain?

Let them suffer and not murmer, and, O gentle Southern breeze,
Bear not upon thy pinions the 'plaint of such as these;
Bring me only odors sensuous—dreamy—of the sunny Southern clime,
So I drowse in thy embracing, and forget the the lapse of time.

Shall I bear my brother's burdens—if in the wisdom of God's plan
He is not an alien—outcast—bondsman to his fellow-man?
Why should I reck; to-day he patient bears the rod;
To-morrow, if his wrong be foul, the right will come from GOD.

Then, gentle wind, enwrap me with thy sweet embrace,
Sing only of the orange blooms and summer's sunny grace;
Lost in thy soothing music the hours go dreaming by
As idly as the drifting clouds across the azure sky.

What the South Wind said to the Dreamer.

Again I hear the South Wind sweep o'er our Northern line—
Arise, and hark the surging, O dreamy soul of mine!
Sobbing and sighing in the gusts, and with tho roll of drums
And battle shouts, and cannon roar, and shriek of shell it comes.

And dying groan, and triumph cheer, and clash of bayonet,
And bugle call, and tramp of horse in deadly combat met,
And crash of arms. The lull of strife—again the dropping shot;
O, God, what horror in the air. Is this the peace I sought?

And high above these thunder sounds, a wailing, starving moan
Thrills through my heart; a chilling fear sways me at every tone.
O, constant wind; that still dost bear the bondsman's 'plaint to me;
How sadder in these war's alarms than erst it seemed to be.

List! list! ye gods! Not Afric's sons, but kindred's voice, it seems!
Starving—and we stand idle here! Awake we from our dreams!
Rush to your arms! Rise, freemen all! Myself will lead the van!
March we onward to the rescue; press ye forward, every man!

Stay, dreamer under summer skies—not yours to lead the line;
To light the path to freedom, needs a purer hand than thine.
Thou coulds't listen to the Bondsman, as he wept beneath the rod;
Thy kindred are not kindred, more than these are, unto GOD.

Thou coulds't prate of GOD's ordaining. Bid him patient bear his fate.
Drowse, NOW, in the summer sunshine. Do THOU God's patience wait.
Fool! when thou knew Heaven's portals ope to men of every clime,
Thou would'st waste thy life in scorning; is his future not as thine?

Humbly I hear, O weak, O blind, that could not see
The wrong I did not strive to right, was wrong done unto me;
The chains that bound their slaves of yore, our brethren bind to-day,
Mine own hands helped the forging—what sadder can I say?

Arise, take up thine arms, thou too art worthy of the fight—
The land shakes with an armed tread. Humility is might!
Fall into line! Ho, sweep along—loose every clanking chain!
ALL men are kindred—make them free, and leave to God the gain.

What though your legions yesterday were well nigh forced to yield;
Shout the battle cry of Freedom—lo, God is in the field;
Burst open every prison gate. The glorious sun to-day
Shines on your arms victorious. JEHOVAH leads the way.

SAMUEL S. BLAIR, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

JOHN DEAN, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

SAMUEL CALVIN, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg. Penna.
Nov. 27· 1863

JOHN H. KEATLY.

Attorney at Law,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

OFFICE in old place, McFarland's Building. Collections and Soldiers' Claims promptly attended to. May 30, 1863.

J. F. FRUEAUFF,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
and
Licensed Government Claim & Pension Agent.

BUSINESS attended to in the FRENCH, GERMAN or ENGLISH Languages.—Having corresponding Attorneys in all parts of Europe and the United States, especial attention will be given to the collection of Inheritances and Debts. Office Allegheny Street, Hollidaysburg. Blair county, Penn'a.
Oct. 31, 1863.-tf.

J. M. COOPER.....S. MILLIKEN.

COAL.

J. M. COOPER & CO.,
Successors of Porter, Milliken & Co.,

ARE prepared to furnish the public with a good article of Bituminous coal, by the boat, car, or cart load.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 1, 1861.

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers,—Hollidaysburg, Pa.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co
Bankers,—Altoona, Pa.
Nov. 22, 1861.

DR. J. J. LEVI,
of Philadelphia,

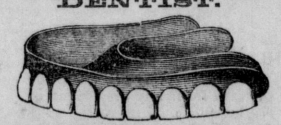
HAS located in Duncansville, Blair county, and offers his professional services as a Physician, Surgeon and Dentist. He also keeps on hand an assortment of Medicines for the accommodation of all persons desiring them
May 3-1—28.

United States Hotel,
HARRISBURG.

THIS convenient and popular House, has recently undergone extensive improvements, and has been thoroughly renovated and refited in handsome style.

The gentlemanly proprietors, Messrs. COVERLY & HUTCHINSON, seem determined to do all in their power, for the comfort and entertainment of their guests. The table is furnished with every luxury the market can afford, and prepared in the finest style. Rooms large, well furnished and ventilated, thus making it a FIRST CLASS HOTEL and "The Home" of the travelling public and alse of permanent boarders. This House has a peculiar advantage in location, contiguous to business, immediately between the two great depots, only a few steps from each and perfectly easy of access. Nov. 7.-tf.

DR. S. KIMMELL,
DENTIST.



Office opposite Exchange Hotel, Hollidaysburg

CALL and see specimens of Artificial Teeth mounted on Gold, Silver, and the Vulcanite base.

Dr. KIMMELL has made arrangements to visit Woodberry the THIRD MONDAY of each month, and remain until Wednesday evening. The remainder of the week he can be found at Martinsburg. At all other times he can be found at his office in Hollidaysburg.
Feb. 14, 1863.

GAS-BURNING PARLOR,
AND
COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which he will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

His shop and store is on Annie street, East Ward Altoona.

He has also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and does roofing and spouting on short notice.

STEPHEN WINTERS.
Oct. 3, 1863.

The Confessions and Experience of a Nervous Invalid.—Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y. 2-13-3-12

A. J. WOLFE,
CABINET-MAKER
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Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets
HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.

☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.
Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862,

BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation nearly ten years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but four assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the ten years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2,50; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.

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This land is very desirable to any person wishing to go into the coal business, as it asounds in excellent Bituminous coal, and is near the Pennsylvania Railroad.—It will be sold cheap.
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JOHN BROTHERLINE.

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I OFFER at private sale 32 acres of land situate near Coleman's Mill, in Logan township, below Altoona, on which are erected a good log house and stable and other improvements. About twenty acres cleared and under fence, a good spring of water at the door, a good meadow, &c. It is known as the "Matthews Farm." JOHN BROTHERLINE.
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MARBLE YARD.

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Headstones, Tombs,
MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,
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in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

COAL AND LUMBER LANDS.

WE have several thousand acres of very valuable Coal and Lumber lands in this county for sale. Any person desiring them will be furnished with full particulars. Persons wishing to purchase would do well by calling on JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 4, 1863.

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AT great expense and trouble we have got up (to accommodate Lawyers and others in this and the adjoining counties) all the Blanks necessary to procure, First:

BLANK FORMS FOR
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THE EDITOR.

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FAMILY GROCERIES,
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Go To
FUNK'S NEW GROCERY,

On Allegheny st., in the room recently occupied by Olmus & Sons, Hollidaysburg, where you will find one of the largest, freshest and
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Always on hand. When in search of Fresh and Cheap Family Groceries, be sure to call on JAMES FUNK.
Hollidaysburg, April 18, 1863—tf.

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WE know of a good Grist Mill in Cambria county, with 150 acres of land, for sale It is a good site for a Woolen Factory, having water power, &c.

Also—A small farm of 70 acres, near the town of Loretto.

Also—100 acres in one tract, and 40 acres in another, both improved, within two miles of Loretto. Inquire at this office.
April 18, 1863:3m*.

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STORE.

JUST RECEIVED
AND
NOW OPENING
AT
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A large and fresh supply of
FALL & WINTER
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Embracing every style, pattern and variety, both of
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READY-MADE CLOTHING
Of all qualities, sizes and prices;

Cheapest in Town,

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from 20 to 25 cts. a yard, including the finest Merrimack manufactured brown Muslins at from 22 to 45 cts., bleached do. 20 to 40 cts.

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No trouble to show goods. All kinds of Produce taken at the highest market price in exchange for goods.

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Hollidaysburg, Dec. 5, 1863.

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Secretary of the Commonwealth, Eli Slifer.
Attorney General, Wm, A. Meredith, of Phila.
Adjutant General, E. M. Biddle.
Auditor General, Isaac Slenker,
Surveyor General. James P. Barr,
State Treasurer, James A McGrath of Phil.
Supt. of Common Schools, Charles Coburn, of Bradford co.

THE JUDICIARY.

Chief Justice, George W. Woodward,
Associate Justices, James Thompson, William Strong, John M. Read. Daniel Agnew.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge, Hon. Geo. Taylor, (of huntingdon county.)
Associates, Samuel Dean and Adam Moses.
Prothonotary, A. S. Morrow.
Sheriff, Samuel McCamant.
Register and Recorder, H. A. Caldwell.
County Treasurer, James H. Cramer.
District Attorney, J. H. Keatley.
County Commissioners, James M. Kinkead Daniel Shock, and Geo. W. Hewit.
Clerk to Co. Commissioners, Joseph Baldrige
Directors of Poor, Samuel Jones, David Aurandt and J. S. Nicodemus.
Steward of Poor House. Obed E. Crissman.
Mercantile Appraiser,
County Auditors, David Henshey, Alex, Knox. and Geo. W. Reed.
County Surveyor, Henry C. Nicodemus.
Coronor, James A. Freeman.
Supt of Common Schools, J. G. Counsman,

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Justices of the Peace, John Gorley and Geo. B. Bowers.
Burgess, Thomas McFarlane.
Town Council, A Vowinkle, Joseph Reed, A. F. Osterloh, Jesse Wingate, and Joseph Baldrige, and David Watson.
Clerk to Town Council, Joseph Isenberg,
Borough Treasurer, A. S. Landis.
Weigh Master, John M'Clure.
Constable, Geo. W. Russ.
High Constable, A. P. Baker.
School Directors, S. Calvin. J. D. Rea. John Cresswell, Thad Banks, Samuel Barr, and Thomas McFarlane.

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Canoe Creek,	D. W, Brown,
Duncansville,	Mrs. McCabe,
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HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.
October 25, 1861.

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